

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FRANCE.

The Italian papers, which appear to have got a very confused account by telegraph of the Versailles debate, at first varied very much in their appreciation of it. Most of them were very warlike in their tone. The *Dritto* coolly asks what the "clericals" think they would have to expect if Italy were plunged into war on account of what she has done. We suppose what a man in the power of bandits would have to brave if a forcible rescue were attempted. The question reminds us of Messrs. Arvanitaki and Co. and their communications with the Greek Government. The *Gazzetta d'Italia*, while it acknowledges that all France is against Italy, and that Italy was wrong to seize on Rome, says that now *stat pro ratione voluntas*, and that they must defend their right, although that right was originally wrong. Since then the more moderate portion of the press has taken its cue from the *Times*, and sees in the declarations of M. Thiers nothing but what is most satisfactory. It has, it seems, since transpired that the substance of M. Thiers's speech was known at Florence before it was delivered, having been privately communicated to M. Nigra, who expressed himself perfectly content. If true, this is only a proof of what we knew before—that M. Thiers is trying to pacify everybody, but it does not detract from the moral effect of the vote, as evidenced by the resignation of M. Favre, in which that minister persists. The *Osservatore Cattolico* sums up its impressions by stating that the policy of M. Thiers was "a joy and revolutionary," that M. Dupanloup followed with "the talisman of conciliation," and that the majority of the Assembly is full of good intentions. Among the French papers the *Siecle* thinks that the Assembly has "become a sariscy," and the *Debut* sneers at the vote; the *Gazette de France* considers it "a splendid triumph of the Right," the *Monde* as a triumph not only over the Left but over the Executive: the *Univers* acknowledges that the eloquence of Mgr. Dupanloup was very telling, but thinks M. Thiers confused, and is indignant at the Pope's cause being referred to M. Favre. Fortunately he will not have to deal with it. The *Union* has some sensible remarks. The campaign was advantageous as recording the Catholic sentiments of the majority, but little is to be expected from the Government, which could obtain nothing from Europe, indifferent and cold as it is. "We do not expect from the Republic what it cannot give, if we aspire to liberty for the Church, let us restore the political order to the law of Christian monarchy. There 'prudence' will play its proper part, but will not connive at the violation of every right." We are somewhat of the opinion of the *Pensamiento*, which says that the remedies likely to be applied by those now in power are simply petroleum pumped upon the flames.—*Tablet*.

Rumors have been in circulation that the Empress Eugenie is seriously ill. The *Avenir Libéral*, the Bonapartist organ, says, however, that though her Majesty has been compelled to keep her room, her state causes no anxiety. According to the same paper, the Emperor Napoleon has given up his intention of residing at Geneva, and will remain with his household at Chiselhurst.

The French ministers appear to court moral condemnation. One would imagine that it were an easy task to charge the Communist prisoners with crime more than sufficient to ensure their condemnation, without saying anything at all about rebellion, of which crime they themselves are at least equally guilty. Such an accusation framed by the Government constituted on the 4th of September reflects on themselves the crime with which they charge other men. The government of National Defence were lucky rebels, and they should arraign and condemn the Communists for their unexampled villainies, and not for an attempt to subvert the legitimate government. The invasion of the Tuilleries by the Red mob and the seizure of the Hotel de Ville, with the consequent withdrawal of the Prussian terms proposed to the Empress after Sedan to make peace on receiving a money indemnity covering the cost of the war, and "without demanding an inch of the territory," are facts not entirely forgotten. The men of September should not talk of treason, even against France, they can try and condemn their prisoners for crimes against humanity.—*Catholic Opinion*.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.—One of the bitterest pens employed against the Temporal Power was certainly that of M. Edmond About. His *Question Romaine* was one of the most vicious and, to those who did not understand the subject, one of the most telling pieces of light polemics which the controversy called forth. But that was in the days when M. About's idea of political greatness was Prince Napoleon. German unity has since then worked wonderful conversions, among which none is more remarkable than that of M. Edmond About. He writes as follows in the *Soir*:

He are not Catholics in rebellion against the faith of our fathers; we venerate the dogmas received by the larger half of Europe and by almost all Frenchmen. We have never attacked the authority which the Roman Church exercises by its teaching and by preaching over souls; we honour the See of the Holy Father, and we feel towards him nothing but respect for his person and compassion for his misfortunes. As to the Temporal Power, if we are not convinced that it is a condition *sine qua non* of the Pontifical independence, we have no difficulty in confessing that it was not without importance as regards our national independence and our influence in Europe. Yes the Government of the Second Empire has been guilty of a heavy blunder in opening for Victor Emmanuel the road to Rome; yes, the French writers who have co-operated in realizing this unfortunate result have been very shortsighted—they have been,

without knowing it or wishing it, the constructors of German unity; if they judge themselves as severely as we judge ourselves, they will say their *mea culpa*. Even if it were proved that all Catholic consciences were resigned to the dispossession of the Pope as King, French patriotism would still have to deplore the fall of that little, independent, superior monarchy which prevented the Italians from uniting among themselves and with our enemies.

M. About is likely to find plenty of people to agree with him in France, whether they have the courage to say so or not. The principle of nationality is a dangerous weapon; it cuts the hands of those who use it.—*London Tablet*.

SWITZERLAND.

PERSECUTION IN SWITZERLAND.—At Muri, in Switzerland, the parish priest, M. J. Christen, has been simply deprived of his benefice by the Government of the Canton of Aargau for having preached the Catholic doctrine of the Infallibility of the Holy See in *ex cathedra* decisions on faith and morals, and for having, in the subsequent legal examination, declared that he meant to abide by the Episcopate—that is, by his Bishop and the Pope; "which implied," so the authorities argued, "that he meant to teach and to defend Infallibility."—This is all very vexatious, but, as the clergy are perfectly orthodox throughout Germany and Switzerland, with very rare exceptions, and as no Government can undertake to expel a whole Episcopate and clergy, the incident is more important as an indication of the *animus* of the particular Government than as anything else.—*London Tablet*.

ITALY.

The *Gazzetta del Popolo*, of Florence, states that the Government has given up the idea of applying to Rome the law for the suppression of the religious orders, and intends to consider the latter as part of the general machinery of the Catholic Church. As almost all the Superiors General of Religious Orders have their residence in Rome, together with the mother houses and principal sanctuaries of many of them, one would have imagined that the idea of this distinction would have occurred before now to the liberal minded statesmen who we are told are the great advocates, if not the inventors, of "a Free Church in a Free State." Not at all. The *Gazzetta del Popolo* takes care to explain that this is an alteration of policy, not at all meant to conciliate the Church, but inspired by "diplomatic preoccupations," and specially by the attitude of "the Great Catholic party in France." If the recent vote were only to bring about a few changes of front like this it would not have been absolutely fruitless.—*Tablet*.

While M. Mazzini has been endeavoring to dissuade Italian workmen from joining the International, on the ground of its atheistic and immoral character, M. Arbib, in the *Liberta*, has been preparing the ground for it at Rome. "We must not," he argues, "be afraid of bugbears, or believe that the International is an association of malefactors. There must be an imperious necessity to enable its founders to constitute an association so numerous and under such good discipline. In the midst of the horrors of the Parisian Commune, in the midst of that chaos, there must have been something which we will call the *mot d'ordre* of the future. This we must understand and accept, for it is this which will enable us to penetrate the enemy's camp and disarm him." Against this enemy, which is of course capital, M. Arbib and the *Liberta* are evidently to enter on a campaign. For this purpose the first bulwark to be attacked is the Christian religion, the spiritual as well as the temporal Power of the Papacy. We know that this Power cannot perish, but, as a foreign contemporary justly observes, it may have to retire into the catacombs. For this it is ready; its chief fear is not for itself but for society, for it knows that when it is forced to hide itself, the society which has been founded on Christian principles will disappear with it, and that the earth will remain a prey to anarchists who will exterminate each other, "leaving the world a new *tabula rasa* on which Christianity will replant the tree of life."

The Roman correspondent of the *London Tablet*, writing on July 27th., says:—

The vote of the Versailles Assembly has naturally formed the chief subject of conversation and of comment in the newspapers here. What gives the best indication of the manner in which the intelligence was taken is, that its publication caused a fall in securities on the Bourse at Rome, at Florence, and at Naples. The revolutionary party are saying that Thiers, when he declares that he does not mean war, lets it be seen that he intends to make war as soon as it is in his power. I fancy they are right in this view, and that such is really the feeling of the Chief of the Executive and of the French nation too. I do not think that the Vatican has been at all surprised at the event. The Papal Court is of course not fully satisfied with the result of the debate, but neither is it greatly dissatisfied. It considers that a sufficient stand was made as to principles, and it looks upon the vote as the commencement of a course of reparation on the part of France. Doubtless other public men will arise, who will take up the work that Thiers has begun, and I believe that the Catholic party here feel grateful to him for what he has done, and believe that it is all that was in his power to do under existing circumstances, and consistently with his own personal convictions. As it was, there had been reason to apprehend a much more unfavourable result. M. Thiers has indeed acknowledged that, in his opinion, the Italians had a right to effect their own unification. This is no unguarded admission—it is a deliberate concession which the French statesman makes to the spirit of the age. He feels compelled to make it, and he does so reluctantly, well knowing as he does, that Italy had no right to dethrone the Italian Princes, much less the Pope; or to spread

trouble of the worst kind throughout the Catholic world. But it would not have done for the Chief of the Executive to have forgotten his political prudence at a moment when France is weak, and all the kingdoms of the world disposed to support Italy with the strong hand. He did not however omit to point out that German unity is the offspring of Italian unity, and what France owes to German unity; and therefore, mediately, to Italian unity.

Whatever they may think about France, Italian officials are on no bed of roses in Rome. It is becoming a certainty that nothing will induce Victor Emmanuel to come to live at Rome; or at all events to take up his abode in the Quirinal. That Apostolic Palace fills his Majesty with mysterious terror. When he is there, his religious feelings awaken, and stinging remorse torments him. On the other hand it is a stringent political necessity that he should come to Rome. So his ministers are using all possible diligence to find him a habitation elsewhere in Rome, fit to be a royal residence. Amongst other plans, the old project of buying the Barberini palace has been revived, and an offer of 5,000,000 *lire* has been made to Prince Barberini, who has of course refused it as a faithful subject and loyal adherent of the Pope. The King and his Government have fallen into contempt, and their unpopularity is increasing daily; I could mention abundant proofs of this fact if your space permitted. One thing is certain; friends and enemies in Rome are alike convinced that the Pope will one day be restored.

The health of the Holy Father continues good, and he receives numbers of visitors every day. Deputations too are constantly attending at the Vatican to present addresses.

ROMAN PROGRESS.—A proposal has been issued at Rome to erect a monument to "The Genius of Free-thought, Liberty of Conscience, Free Trade, and Peace." Natives and foreigners are both invited to cooperate, and the funds are to be supplied by a subscription "from all the peoples of the universe." It ought to be a monument worthy of the confusion out of which it will grow: I should recommend the designs for the Town of Babel, if they can be discovered, to be consulted. Confusion of tongues is pretty sure to be the final result of the business. Another monument is to be erected to the memory of a number of respectable gentlemen who are still living; I mean the Syndics of the various towns who came to Rome during the first week in July, to eat and to drink and to amuse themselves on the occasion of the King's visit. All their names are to be deeply incised on the marble in *perpetuum rei memoriam*. It would be well if request were added to all Christian people, of their charity to pray for those Syndics, that they may be delivered from the excommunication which they incurred by that visit. The last proposal I have to record to-day is one to erect a monument to the unfortunate State criminal, Luigi Carlo Farini, who was Dictator of the Emilia in 1859, and who died raving mad in a hospital, a fearful instance of the Divine justice.

The *Voce della Verita* states that the Catholic Political Association of Lower Austria has presented to the Government an energetic petition on the Roman question. The matter and manner of the document may both be judged of by a couple of sentences: "We pray the Government to be pleased to give us a precise answer, such as may terminate all doubt. A prolonged silence on the part of the Ministry can only produce the painful conviction, either that the Imperial Cabinet feels no concern about the votes and sentiments of millions of Catholics; or else, that it admits itself unable to offer any justification for the policy which it has adopted."

The *Voce della Verita* remarks, with not undeserved sarcasm, on a new project of the Assessor Angelini, to make a covered market out of the courtyards of several Convents; and for that purpose has demanded of the Government their expropriation. "A noble market truly," says the *Voce*, "that would be made out of the courtyards of Convents! You municipal gentlemen wish to make a market, hoping to raise your own price. We cannot promise you many eager buyers at your own valuation." Whatever plans are in the wind, it is always the religious orders that are to suffer.

One reads in recent numbers of the Roman papers numerous complaints about the harsh and arbitrary, and often illegal, conduct of the municipal and police authorities towards the poor, and persons in humble life, particularly the necessitous people who have had to redeem their pledges from the Government pawn-office. They have to form a *guene* and wait their turn, exposed to the broiling sun, crowded together, and the butt of the rude remarks of passers-by. Working people losing their time, mothers with infants at the breast, and little children may be seen in these pitiable files of penury. And after all their waiting, perhaps the hour strikes, the office closes, and the poor creatures have to go home without the much needed article of domestic use, or perhaps bread-winning implement which they had come to redeem. They remember with regret how much more considerate the Pope's Government was of their wants and comfort.

New York, Aug. 23.—The *Sun* publishes an account of the wrecking of the Central American Transportation Company's steamship *Golden Rule* on Bonaville Reef, in the Caribbean Sea. This event took place on the morning of May 30th, 1867. It was believed at the time that the *Golden Rule* was purposely wrecked, in order that a sum of over a million of dollars that was on board, belonging to the United States, might be stolen in the confusion consequent upon such a catastrophe, and the Government employed various detectives to hunt down the perpetrators of the supposed crime. The detectives worked upon the case for nearly two years and gathered a mass of testimony, which was understood to be sufficient to convict the suspected parties or the crimes alleged against them, but for some reason the Government has never done anything to bring the accused parties to justice, nor to recover the stolen treasure.

PARSON'S PURGATIVE PILLS.—Best family physic; Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders, for horses.

OTTAWA HOTEL, ST. ANNE.—Residents of Montreal meditating a retreat to the country during our summer heats, will find, if they decide upon the pleasant village of St. Anne as their summer residence, clean, quiet and comfortable quarters at the Ottawa Hotel, kept by M. Isidore Omais. This Hotel has lately been enlarged and repaired from top to bottom. The situation, just below the bridge, cannot be surpassed, and the proprietor has constantly on hand boats for the use of his guests. It is but a short distance from the Depot, which can be reached in ten minutes; and it presents every comfort and convenience that the health and pleasure-seeker can desire.

A TRUE BALSAM.—Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is truly a balsam. It contains the balsamic principle of the Wild Cherry, the balsamic properties of tar and of pine. Its ingredients are all balsamic. Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and Consumption speedily disappear under its balsamic influence.

APHONIA CURED.—FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.—Aphonia, or Loss of Voice, is remedied in a short time, no matter whether the cause be from inflammation of the lining membrane, from cold, or from nervous derangement.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

REV. SYLVANUS COBB writes in the *Boston Christian Freeman*:—"We would by no means recommend any kind of medicine which we did not know to be good—particularly for infants. But of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup we can speak from knowledge; in our own family it has proved a blessing indeed, by giving an infant troubled with colic pains quiet sleep, and its parents unbroken rest at night. Most parents can appreciate these blessings. Here is an article which works to perfection, and which is harmless; for the sleep which it affords the infant is perfectly natural; and the little cherub awakes as 'bright as a button.' And during the process of teething its value is incalculable. We have frequently heard mothers say they would not be without it from the birth of the child till it had finished with the teething siege, on any consideration whatever. Sold by all Druggists. 25 cents a bottle. Be sure and call for

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Having the face-simile of "CURTIS & PERKINS" on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think better of that which I began to think well of."

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

"For Throat Troubles they are a specific." N. P. WILLIS.

"Contain no opium or anything injurious." DR. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.

"An elegant combination for coughs." DR. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.

"I recommend their use to public Speakers." REV. E. H. CHAPIN.

"Most salutary relief in Bronchitis." REV. S. SEIGFRED, Morristown, Ohio.

"Very beneficial when suffering from Colds." REV. S. J. P. ANDERSON, St. Louis.

"Almost instant relief in the distressing labor of breathing peculiar to Asthma." REV. A. C. EGGLESTON, New York.

"They have suited my case exactly—relieving my throat so that I could sing with ease." T. DECHAMNE, Chorister French Parish Church, Montreal.

As there are imitations, be sure to obtain the genuine.

AMONG THE INDIANS.—Lieut. Herndon tells us that no tribes of aborigines are found in the deepest forests of South America, from the Andes to the Atlantic coast, that do not have and use Doct. Ayer's medicines and Lowell cottons. "Tremor," "Serpent," "Doort," are seen stamped in large red and blue letters upon their garments, while Ayer's Pills and Cherry Pectoral are among the treasures of their habitations. Their native soil furnishes them all their food and most of their remedies, but they suffer from some ailments which must have the interposition of higher skill.—*Sentinel*, Liberty, Va.

LAWLOR'S SEWING MACHINES.—Principal office, 365 Notre Dame Street, Montreal. HOSKIER ST. JOSEPH, MONTREAL, August 5th, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR: Sir,—On former occasions our Sisters gave their testimonials in favour of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, but having recently tested the working qualities of the "Family Singer," manufactured by you, we feel justified in stating that yours is superior for both family and manufacturing purposes.

SISTER GAUTHIER.

MONTREAL, April 23, 1871.

MR. J. D. LAWLOR: Dear Sir,—In answer to your enquiry about the working qualities of your Family Singer Sewing Machines, which we have in constant operation on shirts, we beg to say that they are, in every respect, perfectly satisfactory and we consider them superior to any American Machine, and consequently take much pleasure in recommending them as the most perfect, useful and durable Machines now offered to the public.

Most respectfully, J. R. BRAD & Co., Shirt Manufacturers, 281 Notre Dame St.

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF SAMUEL ATCHESON, aged 12 years, who left Montreal on the Steamer "East" on or about the 2nd of June last and got off the Steamer at Chicago, since which time he has not been heard from. Any information concerning him will be most gratefully received by his step-father HENRY PAISLEY at the office of this paper.

(U. S. Paper will confer a favor by copying.)

INFORMATION WANTED.

OF CHARLES MCCOOL, who left Cornwaghmore, Co. Donegal, Ireland, about 5 years ago, and came to Halifax. When last heard from in May, 1870, he was working on the Rail Road at Lower Sackville, Co. Westmoreland, N.B. Any information concerning his whereabouts will be most thankfully received by his sister, SARAH MCCOOL, care of W. C. McDONALD, Esq., Tobacco Manufacturer, 163 Water Street, Montreal.

WANTED.

IMMEDIATELY for the R. C. MALE SEPARATE SCHOOL of Belleville, a First-Class R. C. MALE TEACHER, Salary Liberal. Must be well recommended, application (if by letter, prepaid) to be made to the Very Revd. J. Farrelly, Vicar General, P. P. Belleville, Aug. 4, 1871.

ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, OTTAWA.

THE CLASSES will be RE-OPENED on the 5th of SEPTEMBER.

J. TABARET, Sup.

DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE, MILE END. THE CLASSES of this Institution will be RE-OPENED on WEDNESDAY, the 30th of AUGUST.

PROGRAMME OF TUITION IN THE LYCEUM OF VARENNES.

PREPARATORY COURSE.

French and English Reading. Mental Arithmetic. Writing.

FIRST YEAR.

The Elements of French and those of English Grammar. Sacred History. Reading in French and in English. Arithmetic. Epistolary Art. Writing. Vocal Music. Geography.

SECOND YEAR.

Syntax of French Grammar and Syntax of English Grammar. History of Canada (French Domination). Arithmetic (all the Commercial Rules). Book-Keeping by Single Entry. Writing. French and English Reading. Translation of English into French. Vocal Music. Geography.

THIRD YEAR.

Exercises on all the parts of French Grammar and of English Grammar. Translation of English into French and French into English. Book-Keeping by Double Entry. The Principles of Literature and Composition. Notions on the English Constitution and that of this country. Notions of Agriculture. Notions of Algebra and Geometry. History of Canada (English Domination). Vocal Music. Geography.

Tuition in English is on the same footing as in French. Book-Keeping in all its branches is taught by an Accountant well versed in all commercial transactions.

The utmost care is bestowed on the morals and health of Pupils. Should a number of Pupils desire to learn Instrumental Music, Drawing, etc., a Professor will be given to them; but Pupils will have to pay extra for that particular teaching.

N. B.—Pupils, before passing to the second or third year of the Course, will have to stand an examination and prove that they have made satisfactory progress.

Pupils may either be boarders or half-boarders (the latter going out of the House only for their meals), at the following rates:

Boarders.....\$80.00
Half-Boarders..... 10.00

The children of the Parish of Varennes standing in an exceptional position with regard to the Establishment, their parents will have to come to an understanding with the Director of the College.

Pupils will find in the house the Books and all the other school requisites, at current prices. Religious teaching forms part of tuition in each class.

F. X. SAURIOL, Pre, Director.

VARENNES, 15th August, 1871.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist. of Montreal.

No. 1476.

DAME LOUISE VERDON, of the City and the District of Montreal, wife of NOEL GAGNON, Trader, of the same place, duly authorized a *curator ad litem*,
Plaintiff;

vs.
NOEL GAGNON, Trader, of the same place,
Defendant.

AN action in separation de biens has been instituted in this case, on the fourteenth day of August, instant, returnable on the fifth day of September next. Montreal, 17th August, 1871.

BOURGOUIN & LACOSTE,
Attorneys for Plaintiff.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

In the matter of LEON GIRoux, Insolvent.

Creditors are requested to meet at the office of L. O. Turgeon, No. 338 St. Paul Street, in the City of Montreal, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of August next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the examination of the Insolvent and ordering of the affairs of the estate generally. Montreal, 20th July, 1871.

CLAUDE MELANCON,
L. S. O. TURGEON,
Assignees.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist. of Montreal.

In re:—PIERRE OSWALD CERAT,

An Insolvent.

On the eighteenth day of September next the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

PIERRE OSWALD CERAT,
(Per) Ls. PICHE,
His Attorney ad litem.

Montreal, 7th Aug., 1871.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

Province of Quebec } In the SUPERIOR COURT.
Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of RICHARD WORTHINGTON, of the City and District of Montreal, Book-Seller and Stationer,

An Insolvent.

On the eighteenth day of September next, the undersigned will apply to the said Court for a discharge under the said Act.

Montreal, 11th August, 1871.
RICHARD WORTHINGTON,
By KERR, LAMBE & CARTER,
His Attorneys ad litem.

INSOLVENT ACT OF 1869.

CANADA, PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, } SUPERIOR COURT FOR LOWER CANADA.
Dist. of Montreal.

In the matter of JOSEPH POULIN, the younger,

An Insolvent.

THE undersigned has filed in the office of the said court, a deed of composition and discharge, executed by his creditors in his favour and on the eighteenth day of the month of September next, at half past ten of the clock in the forenoon, for a confirmation of the discharge thereby effected.

Montreal, 7th August, 1871.
JOSEPH POULIN, Jr.,
By LEBLANC, CASSIDY & LACOSTE,
His attorneys ad litem.